

*ca*

Reduction of pyridine to piperidine in the presence of nickel. M. I. Ushakov, S. S. Livshitz and N. V. Zhdanova. Russ. J. Chem. [6], 2, 873 (1935).—The addition of 0.4% of Pd or Cu to a Ni catalyst on silica gel promotes the reduction of Cu<sub>2</sub>N to Cu<sub>3</sub>N in the vapor state at 130-

50°. The product contains no Cu<sub>2</sub>N or AuN<sub>2</sub>. The spent catalyst can be regenerated by passing steam over it at 150-450° or H at 450°.

R. C. Kidderfield

ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

*CA*

The salt properties of halides. Products of the reaction of the compounds of univalent positive halides with unsaturated hydrocarbons. M. I. Ushakov, V. O. Chistov and M. A. Shlosberg. *J. Russ. Chem. U.S. S. R.* 5, 1701-8(1935); cf. *C. A.* 29, 4089. Methods of prepn. and properties of addnl. halohydrin esters are described.  $C_6H_5OBz$ , m. 64.5-6°, was prep'd. in 52% yield by adding  $C_6H_5OBz$  in a suspension of 17 g.  $AgOBr$  in 200 cc.  $CCl_4$  1/2 of

12.7 g. of powd. I and then 1/2 of a soln. of 4.1 g. cyclohexene (I) in 20 cc.  $CCl_4$  and adding the other halves in the same order after 1 hr., filtering off the ppt. after 24 hrs., washing the united filtrate with  $Na_2CO_3$  soln. and  $H_2O$ , drying with  $CaCl_2$ , evapn. of the  $Et_2O$  and fractionation of the residue gave 23.8%  $CH_3BrCH_2OAc$ , b. 159-64°.  $CH_3BrCH_2NO_2$ , b. 81.5° (contaminated with  $C_6H_5Br$ ) was obtained in 9.5 g. yield when to a complex, prep'd. by gentle heating of 30 g.  $AgNO_3$  and 14 g.  $C_6H_5N$  in 100 cc.  $CHCl_3$  were added at -25° to -30° 28.2 g. Br in 80 cc.  $CHCl_3$  and then within 20 min. 6 l.  $C_6H_5$ , the products isolated as above and the distn. residue was fractionated. Alternate addns. of 20 g. Br in 20 cc.  $CCl_4$  and 2.8 g.  $C_6H_5$  to 31.5 g.  $AgOAc$  in 150 cc.  $CCl_4$  at -20°, isolation of the products as above and crystn. from alc. produced 35%  $C_6H_5OOCCH_2NO_2$ , m. 92.3°. Addn. of 32 g. Br and 16.4 g. I to 40 g. Ag butyrate and 16 g.  $C_6H_5N$  in 200 cc.  $CHCl_3$  at -30°, immediate washing of the products with dil.  $H_2SO_4$ , isolation of the products as above and fractionation *in vacuo* of the distn. residue gave 47.4%  $C_6H_5BrOOCPr$ , b. 138°,  $\eta_{D}^{20}$  1.4799.  $C_6H_5BrOOCCH_2CHMe_2$ , b. 141-2°, was prep'd. in 48.6% yield as above by the interaction of 20 g. Ag isovalerate and 10 g.  $C_6H_5N$  in 200 cc.  $CHCl_3$  with 20 g. Br in 50 cc.  $CHCl_3$  and 10.2 g. I at -30°. Alternate addns. of 20 g. Br in 80 cc.  $CCl_4$  and 2.8 l. of dry  $C_6H_5$  to 31.5 g.  $AgOAc$  in 150 cc.  $CCl_4$  at -18°, isolation of the products as above, soln. of the distn. residue in  $Et_2O$ , washing with

$H_2O$ , drying with  $CaCl_2$ , evapn. of the  $Et_2O$  and fractionation of the residue gave 23.8%  $CH_3BrCH_2OAc$ , b. 159-64°.  $CH_3BrCH_2NO_2$ , b. 81.5° (contaminated with  $C_6H_5Br$ ) was obtained in 9.5 g. yield when to a complex, prep'd. by gentle heating of 30 g.  $AgNO_3$  and 14 g.  $C_6H_5N$  in 100 cc.  $CHCl_3$  were added at -25° to -30° 28.2 g. Br in 80 cc.  $CHCl_3$  and then within 20 min. 6 l.  $C_6H_5$ , the products isolated as above and the distn. residue was fractionated. Alternate addns. of 20 g. Br in 20 cc.  $CCl_4$  and 2.8 g.  $C_6H_5$  to 31.5 g.  $AgOAc$  in 150 cc.  $CCl_4$ , isolation of the products, soln. of the residue in  $Et_2O$  and evapn. of the  $Et_2O$  gave on distn. 17.7%  $EtCH_2BrOAc$ , b. 161-5°. Treatment in like manner of 41.8 g.  $AgOBr$  in 150 cc.  $CCl_4$  under stirring with 20 g. Br in 20 cc.  $CCl_4$  and 2.8 l.  $C_6H_5$  at -12° gave 25.8%  $MeCH_2(CH_2Br)OBz$ , b. 152°. Addn. of 3.0 g. styrene in 20 cc.  $CHCl_3$  to a  $C_6H_5NO_2$  soln., obtained by conducting Cl (from 25 cc. of concd. HCl and 3.7 g.  $KMnO_4$ ) into 10 g.  $AgNO_3$  and 9 g.  $C_6H_5N$  in 50 cc.  $CHCl_3$  at -25° to -30° isolation of the products and distn. of the residue *in vacuo* produced 0.5 g.  $C_6H_5ClNO_2$ , b. 107°. Addns. of 10.7 g. Cl in 100 cc.  $CHCl_3$  and 12.3 g. I to 25.5 g.  $AgNO_3$  and 18 g.  $C_6H_5N$  in 20 cc.  $CHCl_3$  at -30°, isolation of the products and distn. *in vacuo* gave 47%  $C_6H_5ClNO_2$ , b. 108-9°. Chas. Blanc

## ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS  
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES 2021

*(a)*

Chemistry of hormones of the androsterone group  
N. D. Zelinskii and M. I. Ushakov, *Bull. Acad. sci. U.S.S.R., Khim.* 1930, 879-881  
(*J. Russ. Phys. Chem. Soc.*, 1930, 100).—The oxidation of  $\alpha$ -cholestaneone acetate (I) with  $\text{CrO}_3$  in  $\text{AcOH}$  according to Ruzicka and co-workers (cf. *C. A.* 29, 810<sup>2</sup>) should give not only andro-

sterone acetate, but also the acetate of the  $\beta$ -H<sub>3</sub>O ketone.  
A mixture of the isomeric ketones from the neutral oxidation product of I yielded a new steroidone (II),  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{28}\text{NO}_2$ , m. 220-23°, more sol. in benzene than androsterone with epoxidase. Hydrolysis of II with aq.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and  $\text{NaBH}_4$  with KOH in MeOH yielded a *HO-ketone* (III), m. 175-77°, monomer with *trans*-allopregnan-3 $\alpha$ -ol-20-one, for which structures are proposed. To clarify the physiol. role of dehydroandrosterone, the  $\alpha$ -oxide, m. 228.5°, was hydrazed with aq.  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$  contg. a few drops of 10%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  at room temp., yielding *androstane-3,5,6-triol-7-one*, m. 301-2°, acetylated with  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  in pyridine to a mixt. from which an acetate, m. 171-2°, was isolated. — C. R. A.

A14-314 ORTHOPEDIC LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1971-1972

CA

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**Chlorine nitrate.** M. I. Ushakov and V. O. Chitov. *Bull. soc. chim. [B],* **1**, 2142-5 (1936); *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* **7**, 283-4 (1937); cf. *C. A.* **30**, 21902. A soln. of 9 g. AgNO<sub>3</sub> and 8.75 g. C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N in 50 cc. CHCl<sub>3</sub> was added drop by drop with stirring to a cold soln. (-30°-5°) of 4 g. of Cl in 50 cc. of CHCl<sub>3</sub>. Without the 4° temp., the AgCl was removed by means of a glass filter and 0.3 g. C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N in 175 cc. petroleum ether added to the filtrate. The resulting white, cryst. ppt. was filtered, washed 3 times with petroleum ether (100 cc.) and dried 30 min. in a vacuum over H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>; yield of ClNO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N, 6.2 g.; m.p. 77-8° with decompr. W. C. Fernelius

AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

The catalytic reduction of ethylene chlorohydrin  
M. I. Ushakov and B. M. Mikhailov. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 7, 240-52 (1937).—When  $\text{CH}_2\text{ClCH}_2\text{OH}$  is treated with an alk. soln., it forms ethylene oxide, which can be catalytically reduced to  $\text{EtOH}$ , though some glycol is also formed by hydration.  $\text{NaOH}$  is better than  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$ ; in the soln.  $\text{Pd}$  deposited on  $\text{CaCO}_3$  gives 91%  $\text{EtOH}$ , while  $\text{Ni}$  deposited on  $\text{SiO}_2$  gives 80%  $\text{EtOH}$  and 20% glycol. With increased temp. the reaction rate rises, but the stability of the catalyst is decreased.  
H. M. Leinster

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## ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED		SEARCHED		INDEXED		INDEXED	
SERIALIZED	FILED	SERIALIZED	FILED	SERIALIZED	FILED	SERIALIZED	FILED
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS  
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

(a)

(b)

**High-pressure hydrogenation of pyridine and pyridine bases in the presence of nickel-silica gel catalyst.** M. I. Ushakov and A. I. Bronevskii. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 7, 750 (1937); cf. *C. A.* 29, 4350<sup>a</sup>. The liquid-phase hydrogenation in the presence of 20% of 30% Ni-silica gel catalyst at 160° and 50-100 atm. resulted in 100% reduction of C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N to C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>N in 5 hrs. and that of coal-tar  $\alpha$ -picoline fraction (I), b. 128-31°, to  $\alpha$ -picoline (II) in 7 hrs. The  $\rho + \gamma$ -picoline fraction (III), b. 138-45°, was reduced to a mixt. of the corresponding picoline isomers at 200° in 4 hrs. The relative velocities of catalytic hydrogenation of pyridine and picolines, and combined hydrogenation of pyridine bases. M. I. Ushakov and E. V. Yakovleva. *Ibid.* 7, 53-8. - The relative hydrogenation velocities of C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N and isomeric picolines were studied by fractional reduction of the mixts. of C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N and I with III in the presence of Ni-silica gel as described above. The hydrogenation was discontinued when the absorption rate of H<sub>2</sub> was considerably reduced, which occurred when about 50% H<sub>2</sub> required for the mixt. was absorbed. In the mixt. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N + III, 79.8% C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>N +

was sepd. from the reduced fraction, and in the mixt. I + III 68.4% II. From the unreacted fractions (4.5% III) was recovered. In the fractional hydrogenation of mixed HCl salts of C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N, I and III in abs. alc. in the presence of Pt black by the method of Hamilton and Adams (*C. A.* 22, 3165), C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N was completely reduced in 0 hrs. and I in 12.5 hrs., while only 4% III was reduced in 4 hrs. Thus, the velocity of hydrogenation of pyridines decreases with the introduction of a Me group into C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N. The rate of decrease increases with the greater distance between the Me group and the nuclear N in the mol.

C. B.

A10-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1930-1937

1930-1937

SEARCHED	INDEXED	1930-37 MFP ONLY QSC												SEARCHED	INDEXED	1930-37 QSC ONLY 111
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

PRESENTED AND PROPERTIES INDEX

*Dehydroandrosterone oxide.* M. L. Chakow and A. I. Lyutenberg, *Bull. soc. chim.*, [1937], 1, 1304-8; *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 7, 1821-4 (1937).—The simplest oxidations and reductions of the androsterone series at C atoms 3 and 17 provoke profound changes in physio- properties. The oxidation of dehydroandrosterone (I) at the double bond has been carried out according to the method of Pulejnev. BuLiH in CHCl<sub>3</sub> (10 cc.) was added to 0.1 g. I in 10 cc. CHCl<sub>3</sub> at room temp. After 20 hrs. in a closed flask, the soln. was washed with 5% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, evapd., and treated with petr. ether, forming crystals which, on recrystn. from AcOH, gave 0.43 g. of *dehydroandrosterone oxide* (II), m.p. 237.5-8.5° (all m. p.corr.). Hydrat. by treating 0.23 g. II in 17 cc. Me<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> with 10 cc. H<sub>2</sub>O contg. 2-3 drops of 10% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, for 30 hrs. at room temp., yielded 0.23 g. of *3,5,6-androstanetriol-17-one* (III), C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, m. 301-2°, in square platelets on recrystn. from alc. Oxidation of 80 mg. III in 5.0 cc. AcOH by 60 mg. CrO<sub>3</sub> in 2.6 cc. AcOH at room temp. for 17-18 hrs. formed 0.5 mg. of 3,6,17-androstatriene-5-ol (IV), m. 240° (decompn.), identical with the compd. obtained by Butenandt and Riegel (*C. A.* 30, 5234). Treatment of 50 mg. IV in 7 cc. anhyd. CHCl<sub>3</sub> with a stream of dry HCl for 3 hrs. at 0° gave 50 mg. of 4,5-androsten-3,6,17-trione, m. 221-2°, previously obtained by B. and R. by direct oxidation of I. C. R. Addman

## ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

13000 (1910) 174

14000 1A

15000 1A

16000 1A

17000 1A

18000 1A

19000 1A

20000 1A

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22000 1A

23000 1A

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27000 1A

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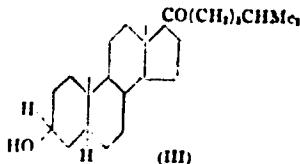
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**3-Hydroxycholestanoyl isohexyl ketone.**  
 Mantschukov, P. F., Epifanskii and A. D. Chiznev, *Bull. soc. chim.* (5), 4, 1390-3; *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 7, 1825-7 (1937).—The oxidation cleavage of the side chain of cholesterol and its derivs. yields HO ketones by rupture at the junction of the ring system and the side chain. The introduction of a tertiary C atom into the side chain may possibly provide another point of oxidation cleavage. Thus the oxidation of epicholestanyl acetate (I) may produce 2 HO ketones by oxidation at C atom 20 whereas cleavage at C atom 25 can only give 1 HO ketone. The neutral products from the oxidation of 33 g. I were treated with alk.  $H_2NCONHNH_2$ , AcOH for 20 days. The semicarbazone (023 mg.), m. 240°, was boiled with BuOH and yielded 280 mg. of 3-hydroxycholestanoyl isohexyl ketone semicarbaide (II),  $C_{27}H_{38}N_2O_2$ , m. 223-7° (decompn.). Successive acid and alk. hydrolysis of II and recrystn. from alk. gave the HO ketone (III),  $C_{25}H_{36}O_2$ , m. 175-7° (mixed with androsterone, m. 149-5°); *Ac deriv.*, m. 135-6°. No  $CH_3$  was formed on treatment of III in MeOH with alk. I. The mother liquors

from the crystn. of III gave several mg. of an unidentified substance, m. 103-6°.



C. R. Addinall

ADM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1304 519-82144

SECTION	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
SEARCHED	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

1st AND 2nd CHOICES

PROCESSES AND PREDICTION MODELS

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**Characteristics of the nickel-silica gel catalyst in the high-pressure hydrogenation of pyridine and pyridine bases.** M. I. Shashkov, A. I. Brovenskii and M. I. Ivanova. *Org. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 5, 33 (1938); cf. *C. A.* 31, 5709-<sup>a</sup>. In the previous high-pressure hydrogenation of pyridine and pyridine bases, the addition of 0.25-3% Fe to the Ni-silica gel catalyst caused a considerable decrease in the catalyst activity, and that of 1-5% Co showed no neg. effect. Washing the Ni-silica gel with tap water, instead of distd. water, gave equally active catalyst. When the washing of the contact mixt. is entirely omitted, the catalyst is poorly active in the hydrogenation of  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}$  at 150°, but is equally as active as the washed catalyst at 175°. The catalysts are best reactivated by heating in an air current at 450° and reducing in a H current at the same temp., Chas. Blanc.

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## AM-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

THE BIBLE

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001**

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8"

Catalytic hydrogenation of mixed hydrochloride salts of pyridine bases. M. I. Ushakov, M. I. Ivanova and N. F. Koacheleva. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. R.) 8, 1870-2 (in English, 1872) (1938). *cf.* *A.* 31, 6728P. J. Livak

## ASH-1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8"

## PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES IN 1971

(A) 10

Oxidation of cholesterol and *trans*-dehydroandrosterone by means of cosmic acid. M. I. Lubakov and A. I. Lyntenberg. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 9, 69-72 (1939); cf. *C. A.* 32, 1871.—It is shown that the *cis*-cholestane-3,5,6-triol (I) and *cis*-androstan-17-one-3,5,6-triol (II), previously obtained from cholesterol and *trans*-dehydronandrosterone, resp., by oxidation with  $\text{OsO}_4$ , are isomeric with the corresponding products formed by hydration of the oxides of cholesterol and dehydronandrosterone (cf. *C. A.* 32, 5771). The triols were identified by converting them into the di-Ac derivs. and oxidizing the  $\text{HO}$  groups at the C atoms 3 and 6. Refluxing 40 g. I in 5 ml.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  with 1 ml.  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  gave the *di-Ac* deriv. of I, m. 186-8°. Oxidation of I in  $\text{AcOH}$  by  $\text{CrO}_3$  yielded *cis*-cholestane-3,5-dione-5-ol, m. 241-3.5°. *Di-Ac* deriv. of II, m. 248.5-0.2°. Reduction of 120 mg. of 4,5-androstone-3,6,17-trione (cf. *loc. cit.*) with Zn dust in  $\text{AcOH}$  gave 110 mg. of 3,6,17-androstanetriol, m. 191.2°.  
Chas. Blane

TABLE I. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COPPER ELEMENTS

COPPER ELEMENTS

## PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

The reaction of the  $\alpha$ -oxide of cholesterol with methylmagnesium iodide. M. I. Ushakov and O. S. Madieva. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 9, 436-41 (1939).—The  $\alpha$ -oxide of cholesterol does not react with  $\text{MgLi}$  or  $\text{Me}_2\text{Mg}$  at 80-100°, but when it is heated in  $\text{CaH}_2$  for 5 hrs. with  $\text{MeMgI}$  it gives 90%  $\delta$ -methyl- $\beta,5$ -cholestadienol (I), m. 181-1.5° (cor.). If the reaction is continued for 7 hrs., the product is  $\delta$ -methylcholesterol (II), m. 134.5-8° (cor.). Evapn. of the mother liquor from this gives crystals m. 201-4°. I gives no ppt. with digitonin, but II does. One OH in I is tertiary, the other is secondary. Treatment of I with  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  gives  $\delta$ -acetyl- $\delta$ -methyl- $\delta$ -cholestanol, m. 164-5°. When I is heated with  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  contg.  $\text{H}_2\text{NCO}_2\text{H}$ ,  $\delta$ -methylcholesteryl acetate, m. 115-15.5°, is formed. When this is boiled with KOH soln., II is obtained. The position of the double bond is not proved, but it is assumed by analogy with cholesterol. When I is oxidized with  $\text{CrO}_3$ , it forms  $\alpha$ -methyl- $\beta$ -cholestane- $\delta$ -ol, m. 213.6-10° (cor.). When this is dissolved in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and dry  $\text{HCl}$  is passed in,  $\alpha$ -methyl- $\delta$ -cholestene- $\beta$ -one (III), m. 120.5-7.5° (cor.), is formed. The ultraviolet absorption curve of III closely resembles that of cholestenone. The mechanism of these reactions is discussed.

H. M. Leicester

## ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8

USHAKOV, M. I.

"Experiments\* on the Isomerization of the Oxide of Cholesterin", Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 9, No. 18, 1939. All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, Laboratory of the Chemistry of Sterols. Received 25 March 1939 .

Report U-1614, 3 Jan 1952.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8"

1. CHINAYEVA, A. D.: USHAKOV, M. I.: MARCHEVSKIY, A.T.

2. USSR (600)

"Obtaining 17, Methyltestosterone from Dehydroandrosterone," Zhur. Obshch. Khim.,  
9, No. 20, 1939. Lab. of the Chem. of Sterols, All-Union Inst. of Experimental  
Medicine imeni A.M.Gor'kiy. Received 11 May 1939.

9. [REDACTED] Report U-1626, 11 Jan. 1952.

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The synthesis of 2-methyl-10-cyclohexylanthracene.  
 A. T. Marchevskii and M. I. Ushakov. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 10, 1309-72 (1940).—The condensation of *o*-[*p*-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H with CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CHMgBr (4-

*fold excess)* in the usual manner. (Grignard reaction) yielded 12.5% *p*-tolylcyclohexylphthalide (I), m. 113.5-15°. I was reduced with Zn-Hg in the presence of HCl in AcOH by refluxing for 15 hrs. and adding HCl-AcOH soln. every 2 hrs. in small portions, yielding 40% *o*-[*p*-tolyl(cyclohexyl)methyl]benzoic acid (II), m. 155-6°. An attempt to reduce I with Zn in concd. alkali failed. II was heated with anhyd. ZnCl<sub>2</sub> powder at 180-90° for 20 min., yielding 75% 2-methyl-10-cyclohexyl-9-anthrol (III), m. 112-13.5°. III was reduced with Zn dust activated with Cu, and wetted with PhMe in aq. NH<sub>3</sub> (see Elbs, *J. prakt. Chem.* 41, 18 (1890)), yielding 65% 2-methyl-10-cyclohexyl-9,10-dihydro-9-anthrol (IV), m. 166-7.5°. Finally, IV was heated with Ac<sub>2</sub>O-AcOH (glacial) for 3-4 hrs. in an open beaker, yielding 2-methyl-10-cyclohexylanthracene, m. 110.5-17°. A. A. P.

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AB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										S-CLASSIFICATION									
FROM SYMBOLS										TO SYMBOLS									
SCAND	SYNTH	MET	DEV	GEN	RELATIONS					SCAND	SYNTH	MET	DEV	GEN	RELATIONS				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

PROCESSED AND APPROVED BY  
CIA

**6-Methyl- $\Delta^4$ -androstene-3,17-dione.** O. S. Mal'zeva,  
M. I. Ushakov and N. P. Koshelova, *J. Russ. Chem.*  
(U. S. S. R.) 10, 213-16 (1940).—It is known that the  
introduction of an alkyl group in the 17-position increases  
the androgenic effect of the androstan derivatives. **6-Methyl-**  
 **$\Delta^4$ -androstene-3,17-dione (I)** was prep'd. to study the effect  
of substitution in the 17-position. Oxidation of 3,17-  
androstenediol, m. 177-8°, in 225 ml. of dry  $\text{CHCl}_3$  with  
78 g.  $\text{Br}_2\text{OEt}$  (20% excess) at room temp. for 24 hrs. gave  
1.42 g. of the 3-oxide, m. 198-9°, *diacetate*, m. 165.5-6°,  
 $\text{Me}_2\text{CrO}_2$  (from 0.55 g. Mg and 1.5 g.  $\text{MeI}$  in 18 ml. ether)  
and 0.06 g. of the oxide in 135 ml. of  $\text{CaH}_2$ , after removing  
a part of the solvent at 78°, is refluxed 3 hrs. The reaction  
mixt. is稀释 with ice water, made acid with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  
the aq. layer exd. with  $\text{AcOEt}$ , and the solvent distd. off,  
forming a yellow oil. This on reworking with dil. aq.  
forming a yellow oil. This on reworking with dil. aq.

**6-Methylandrostan-3-ol-3,17-dione (II).** highly  
hygroscopic product, m. 117-38°. It was purified by  
converting it with  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  into the 3,17-diacetate, m. 170.3-  
7.9°, and saponified with 0.1 N aq. KOH at 53-7° for 4 hrs.  
7.9°, and saponified with 0.1 N aq. KOH at 53-7° for 4 hrs.  
to give II, m. 117-20°. **6-Methylandrostan-3-ol-3,17-**  
**dione, m. 187-8°,** was prep'd. by treating dropwise with  
cooling for 1.5 hrs. 93 mg. II in 6 ml. of glacial  $\text{AcOH}$  with  
1.76 ml. of 4%  $\text{CrO}_3$  in  $\text{AcOH}$ , expelling the  $\text{AcOH}$  or  
baro., extg. the residue with ether +  $\text{AcOEt}$ , washing with  
10%  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , drying with  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and expelling the solvent.  
The dione (45 mg.) in 2.6 ml.  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , when std.  
with dry  $\text{HCl}$  at 0° and the residue from the solvent re-  
crystd. from  $\text{CHCl}_3 + \text{MeOH}$ , gave I, prisms, m. 163.5  
0.6°. The physiol. action of I (comb. growth promoting)  
is not very pronounced and is about equal to that of  $\Delta^4$ -  
androstenedione.

Chas. Blanc

USHAKOV, M. I.

"4,5-6-Methyl Androstendione-3,17, "Zhur.  
Obshch. Khim. 10, No. 3, 1940. Laboratory of the  
Chemistry of Sterols, All-Union Institute of Experimental  
Medicine imeni A. M. Gor'kiy. Received 17 July 1939.

Report U-1526, 24 Oct 52.

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20  
UV AND INFR. SPECTRA  
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The reaction of cholesterol  $\alpha$ -oxide with phenylmagnesium bromide and phenyllithium.  $\delta$ -Phenylcholesterol. A. D. Chizneva and M. I. Ushakov. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 11, 335-8 (1941). PhLi and cholesterol  $\alpha$ -oxide (I) react in a sealed tube at 100° for 12 hrs. to give 40-50 wt. % of 3,5-cholestaneol (or 3,5-*o*-phenylcholestaneol), m. 200-1°; acetate, m. 170-7°. PhMgBr and I are boiled for 2 hrs. in CCl<sub>4</sub>. The resulting tar is dissolved in CHCl<sub>3</sub> and titrated with BaCl<sub>2</sub> and semicarbazide to give  $\delta$ -ketod-cholestane-3,6-benzoate semicarbazide, m. 230-7°, which, when heated with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, gives  $\delta$ -keto-3-cholestanol (II), m. 182-5-6°. Oxidation of II with CrO<sub>3</sub> gives 3,6-cholestane-dione, m. 169-70°. II reacts with PhMgBr to give  $\delta$ -phenyl-3,6-cholestaneol, m. 100-5-200° (monosulfonate, m. 170-80°). The latter reacts in pyridine with SOCl<sub>2</sub> to give  $\delta$ -phenylcholestaneol acetate, m. 118-9°. H. M. Leicester

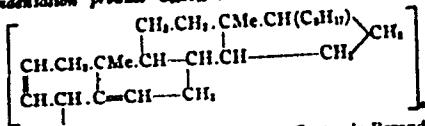
ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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## PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

**5,6-Dihydrocholestanoic acid.** Abraham Mazur. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 63, 2442-4(1941).—Except details are given for the work reported in C. A. 35, 2001. C. J. West

Photochemical condensation of  $\Delta^{5,6}$ - and  $\Delta^{5,6}$ -cholestadienes. M. I. Ushakov and N. F. Kosheleva. J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 11, 203-6(1941).— $\Delta^{5,6}$ -Cholestadiene (4 g.) in 50 ml.  $C_6H_6$  was added to 5 g. fluorescein in 400 ml. 60% alc., the air removed with  $C_2H_2$  and the mixt. subjected to direct sunlight for 35 days. The reaction product (yield 0.4 g.), after repeated recrystn., m. 203-4° and corresponded to the formula  $C_{28}H_{46}$ . The same compd. was formed during the photochem. condensation of  $\Delta^{5,6}$ -cholestadiene. It absorbed 2 mols. H on hydrogenation in the presence of Pd black and yielded on decompn. by heating to 250-300° a compd.  $C_{28}H_{46}$ , m. 87.5-8°, which on hydrogenation in the presence of Raney Ni in alc. absorbed 2 mols. H, the reaction mixt. contg. cholestanone and pseudocholestanone. The structural formula for the condensation product  $C_{28}H_{46}$  is tentatively suggested as



Gertrude Berend

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## ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EISOMI SUBJECT

SEARCHED

SERIALIZED

INDEXED

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## EISOMI SUBJECT

SEARCHED

SERIALIZED

INDEXED

FILED

USHAKOV, M. I.

"Isomeric Transformations of secondary and tertiary  $\alpha$ -Furyl-carbinols. I. Diphenyl-furyl-carbinol ." Ushakov, M. I. and Kutcherov, V. F. (pl 1073)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii) 1944, Volume 14, no. 11-12.

USHAKOV, M. I.

"Isomeric Transformations of secondary and tertiary  $\alpha$ -furyl-carbinols. II. Secondary Alkyl-furyl-carbinol." Ushakov, M. I. and Kutcherov, V. F. (p. 1080)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1944, Volume 14, no. 11-12.

USHAKOV, M. I.

"Isomeric Transformations of secondary and tertiary  $\alpha$ -furyl-carbinols. III.  
 $\alpha'$ -Naphthyl- $\alpha$ -furyl-carbinols." Ushakov, M. I. and Kutcherov, V. F. (p. 1087)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii) 1944, Volume 14, no. 11-12.

**Photopolymerization of 3 $\beta$ -cholestadienone.** M. L. Shukov and N. E. Kosolapova (All Union Inst. Exptl. Med., Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 14, 1138 (1941) (English summary). 3 $\beta$ -Cholestadienone (10 g.) in 10% yield according to Wettstein (C. A. 34, 1007), m. 101°. This (10 g.) in 50 cc. hexane irradiated in a Hg lamp in a quartz vessel for 80 hrs., yielded after successive step-taking 3.2 g. 3-hydroxy-5 $\beta$ -cholestadienone, m. 170-180° (from Et<sub>2</sub>O), which breaks down to the original material on sublimation at 150-160° and 2-2.5 mm. The diene, on hydrogenation with Pt black in Et<sub>2</sub>O, 1 mol. of water and yields  $\text{CaH}_{10}\text{O}$ , m. 107-8°, which on vacuum sublimation yields a mixt. of 1 and 5 $\beta$ -cholestan-3 $\beta$ -ol, m. 135-140°, identical with product described by U. and K. (C. A. 35, 7111); the mixt. was sepd. chromatographically on Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in Et<sub>2</sub>O.

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**Preparation of testosterone from  $\Delta^4$ -androstene-3,17-diol.** M. I. Ushakova and A. D. Chizheva (All-Union Inst. Rapid. Prod.), J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 15, 681-9 (1945) (English summary).—Conditions were established for exceeding 40% yields of testosterone from  $\Delta^4$ -androstene-3,17-diol (I). I (200 mg.) in 20 cc. benzene was heated until 10 cc. of benzene was evapd., the residue was treated with 10 cc. benzene and 4.73 cc. benzene soln. of Al(OBu-iso), (contg. 0.1124 g. per cc.); the mixt. was refluxed with exclusion of moisture for 40 min., treated with 4.8 cc. pure Me<sub>2</sub>CO, and reduced for 18 hrs. After diln. with Br<sub>2</sub>O and washing with 10% Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and water, the org. layer was evapd. and the residue chromatographed on Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in benzene, with elution by 4:1 benzene-H<sub>2</sub>O mixt. There was obtained 80 mg. testosterone, m. 164°, while the preliminary elution by benzene gave small amounts of  $\Delta^4$ -androstene-3,17-dione, m. 160-70°. The oxidation in the presence of Me<sub>2</sub>CO was studied in detail and was shown to proceed best in the presence of about 95 mol. % Me<sub>2</sub>CO, with yields showing a rapid drop on increase or decrease of Me<sub>2</sub>CO used. Use of cyclohexanone, cyclopentanone, etc., gave considerably lower yields (20-5%). Similar results were obtained when PbMe was used for the solvent with cyclohexanone as the ketone (30-65% yields). Use of Al propoxide gave 20% yields of testosterone. Testosterone propionate, m. 120-1° (from hexane), was readily prep'd. by treatment of the ketone with propionic anhydride in pyridine at room temp.  
Gr. M. Kosolapoff

at room temp.  
Gr. M. K. Molapost

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

Hydrogenation of hydrochlorides of pyridine bases and their mixtures in the presence of platinum black. II. M. I. Ushakov and M. Sln. Promyslov. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 17, 1018-22 (1947) (in Russian) (in English 1022-3); cf. *C.A.* 31, 6700\*; 33, 3400\*. Reactions of electrolytic  $H_2$  were carried out in soln. In abs.  $H_2O$  (30-23 ml.) with 0.2183 g. Pt oxide per 0.0032 mole base, with the equiv. amt. of  $HCl$ ; the progress of the reaction was measured by the vol. of  $H_2$  absorbed. The reaction products were identified by the m.p.s. of the dilithiocarbonates. Relative rates of hydrogenation,  $\nu$ , expressed in fractions of that of  $C_6H_5N.HCl$  with the same catalyst, and the products, were: (I) pyridine (to piperidine) 1.00; (II) 2-picoline (to pipecoline) 0.67; (III) 2-ethylpyridine (to ethylpiperidine) 0.84; (IV) 2-propylpyridine (to propylpiperidine) 0.82; (V) 2-phenylpyridine (to phenylpiperidine) 0.30; (VI) methyl-(2-pyridylmethyl)carbinol (to methyl(2-piperidylmethyl)carbinol) 0.67; (VII) dimethyl(2-pyridylmethyl)carbinol (to dimethyl(2-piperidylmethyl)carbinol) 0.38. Plots of the amt. of  $H_2$  absorbed as a function of time are most often nearly horizontal over the whole duration of the reaction, after which they fall to zero abruptly. If hydrogenation of V is allowed to proceed to cyclohexylpiperidine, which corresponds to absorption of double the amt. of  $H_2$ ,

$\nu = 0.057$ ; correspondingly, the kinetic curve consists of 2 distinct, nearly horizontal portions, sepd. by a discontinuity: the 2nd stage, hydrogenation of the Ph substituent, sets in only after the 1st stage (hydrogenation of the pyridine ring) is at least 97% completed (after about 170 min.) and is then distinctly slower. In equimol. binary mixts. I + II, I + III, I + IV, and I + V, the kinetic curves show characteristic discontinuities indicating transition from hydrogenation of I into that of the 2nd component, the latter 2nd stage setting in at a slower rate, only after hydrogenation of I is 97.9% complete; this is confirmed by analysis of the product of the 1st stage, which is found to be piperidine only. In I + VI and I + VII, hydrogenation is not selective: the kinetic curves show no discontinuity and both piperidine and methyl- and dimethyl(2-piperidylmethyl)carbinol appear in the product; in I + VI, 34% of the  $H_2$  were spent on VI, 66% on I; in I + VII, 70.4% of the  $H_2$  were consumed by VII, only 29.6% by I. In I + II (III, IV),  $\nu$  is less than for each component separately, the 1st stage being slower than that of II (III, IV). In I + V and I + VII,  $\nu$  is somewhat higher than with pure V and VII, resp. In I + VI,  $\nu$  is about the same as with pure VI. N. Thom

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## ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Hydrogenation of hydrochlorides of pyridine bases and their mixtures in the presence of platinum black. III. M. I. Ushakov and M. Sh. Promyslov. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 19, 939-47 (1949); cf. *C.A.* 42, 4543i. —Hydrogenation of tertiary ales. of the pyridine series showed that diethyl-3-pyridylcarbinol takes up 4 moles H, yielding 3-(1-ethylpropyl)pyridine, although the 2-isomer gives normal reduction to the corresponding carbinol. Hydrogenation of the 3-isomer-HCl with 1 mole  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}\text{HCl}$  gave selective hydrogenation of the latter (95%) in an interrupted expt., and complete reduction in an expt. allowed to go to completion. Hydrogenation of mixed pyridine- and anabasine-HCl gave dissimilar results: pyridine and anabasine hydrogenate simultaneously; a similar result was obtained with a pyridine-nicotine mixt.; in both cases pyridine reduction was behind the alkaloid reduction by 20-30%. 2-Picoline instead of pyridine gave selective reduction, with the picoline being reduced first only in the mixt. with diethyl-3-pyridylcarbinol; the alkaloids, however, are more readily reduced in such mixts. although their individual reduction rates are slower. G. M. Kesolapoff

USHAROV, M.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 5  
Mar. 10, 1954  
Organic Chemistry

4 (5)

Synthesis of 3-alkylcholestadiene. N. P. Kuchurova  
and M. I. Ushakov. *Zhur. Osnchel Khim.* 23, 315-20  
(1953); cf. Ruzicka and Fischer, *C.A.* 30, 6754<sup>a</sup> and Urushibara,  
*et al.*, *C.A.* 31, 7881<sup>b</sup>.—MeMgI (from 9.2 g. MeI) at  
-8° with 5.7 g. cholestenone in Et<sub>2</sub>O gave, after the usual  
hydrolysis with 10% HCl, 73.7% 3-methyl-3,5-cholestadiene,  
m. 81-2°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -129^\circ$  (CCl<sub>4</sub>), does not react with maleic  
anhydride nor with Na-amyl alc. Similar reaction with Et-  
anhydride gave 68% 3-Et analog, m. 77-8° (from EtOH-Et<sub>2</sub>O),  
 $[\alpha]_D^{25} -120^\circ$ ; BuMgBr gave 51.8% 3-Bu analog, m. 64-5°  
(from EtOH-Et<sub>2</sub>O),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -100.9^\circ$ ; C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>MgBr (the reac-  
tion mixt. decompd. with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl soln.) gave 40% 3-hexyl  
analog, m. 40-8° (from EtOAc),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -93.8^\circ$ ; C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>MgBr  
gave 50% 3-cyclohexyl analog, m. 144-6° (from EtOH-  
C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -84.3^\circ$  (CHCl<sub>3</sub>). Treatment of MeMgI  
(from 9.2 g. MeI) at -8° with 5.7 g. cholestenone, followed  
by 0.5 hr. at -10°, slow addn. of 10 g. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl in 100 g.  
H<sub>2</sub>O, and stirring 0.5 hr. at room temp. gave 79.6% 3-  
methyl-4-cholesten-3-ol, m. 112-14° (from Et<sub>2</sub>O),  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$   
60.9°, which is very unstable and on heating end in the  
presence of acids (such as warming in EtOH-HCl) yields the  
diene. Similarly was obtained the 3-Et analog, m. 80-91°  
(from Et<sub>2</sub>O-EtOAc),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} 60.6^\circ$ , whose behavior was similar.  
Cholestenone (11.4 g.) in 75 ml. Et<sub>2</sub>O was added over 45  
min. at -8° to MeMgI from 18.2 g. MeI, and the mixt.  
treated slowly after 1 hr. at 0° with 20 g. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl in 180 g.  
H<sub>2</sub>O without cooling, giving 85.0% 3-methyl-2,4-cholestadiene,  
m. 68-9°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -12.5^\circ$ ; this boiled with 90% EtOH  
and a little concd. HCl 5 min. gave 3-methyl-3,5-cholestadiene,  
m. 81-2°. Thus the 3,5-cholestadienes form as a re-  
sult of allylic shift of the cholestenols. Direct dehydration  
of the cholestanol by distn. *in vacuo* or treatment with de-  
hydrating agents like Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> gave only the 3,5-cholestadiene  
deriv. G. M. Kosolapoff

USMAKOV, M.M.

Pear

Forest pear is the best companion tree for the principal varieties. Lsd. i step' 4,  
no. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, NOVEMBER 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

1. USHAZOV, M. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Viticulture-Kuban'
7. Needs of collective farm viticulture in the Kuban'. Vin. SSSR 13 No. 1, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

USHAKOV, M. V.

Experience in studying methane by research methods. Khim. v  
shkole 15 no.4:26-35 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Oblastnoy institut usovershenstvovaniya uchiteley, Gor'kiy.  
(Methane--Study and teaching)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8

USHAKOV, M.V.  
ZAKHvatkin, V.K.; KOZLOVSKIY, V.A.; NIKOL'SKIY, D.A.; USHAKOV, M.V.

Conclusions drawn from experience in planning and building  
concentration plants. TSvet.met. 27 no.6:5-19 H-D '54. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Institut Mekhanobr. (Ore dressing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8"

USHAKOV, M.V. (g.Gor'kiy)

Methodology in carrying out certain demonstration experiments  
(diffusion of gases). Khim.v shkole 12 no.6:31-34 N-D '57.  
(Chemistry, Inorganic--Study and teaching) (Diffusion)

YEVDOKIMOV, Pavel Dmitriyevich; PEROV, V.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk,  
retsenzent; NIKOL'SKIY, D.A., inzh., retsenzent; USHAKOV, M.V.,  
inzh., retsenzent; KOBTSEDALOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent;  
VOL'PERT, B.M., inzh., otv.red.; GARBER, T.N., red.izd-va;  
PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Design and operation of a tailings storage department in  
ore-dressing plants] Proektirovanie i eksploatatsiya khvosto-  
vykh khoziaistv obogatitel'nykh fabrik. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-  
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 417 p.

(Tailings (Metallurgy))

(MIRA 14:3)

USHANOV, M.V.

Enlarged Plenum of the Scientific Technological Council of the  
Institute for the Mechanical Processing of Minerals on the  
planning of ore dressing plants. Obog. rud 5 no.1:50-51  
'60. (MIRA 14:8)

(Ore dressing--Congresses)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8

USHAKOV, M.V.

Krivoy Rog conference on exchange of experience in the design of ore  
dressing plants. Obog. rud 7 no. 2:51-52 '62. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Ore dressing—Congresses)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8"

ZAKHVATYIN, V.K.; USHAKOV, M.V.

Reorganization and expansion of the Ore Dressing Plant no.3 at  
the Leninogorsk Complex Metal Ore Combine. TSvet.met. 36 no.2:  
L-8 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Leninogorsk r̗egion (East Kazakhstan Province--Ore dressing)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8

USHAKOV, N., podpolkovnik

He keeps track of every man. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 3 no.1:54-55  
Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Flight training)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8"

USHAKOV, N., podpolkovnik

Airplanes will be ready for training. Av. i kosm. 47 no.7.  
75-78 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Rukovoditel' vnesennogo korrespondentskogo punkta zhurnala  
"Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika".

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8

USHAKOV, Nikolai

Secret moment of transition. Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.4:82 Ap '63.  
(MIRA 16:7)  
(No subject headings)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8"

USHAKOV, N.

Rabota [Moskovskogo] otdeleniya [Oktiabr'skoi] dorogi po-novomu. [The work of the Moscow section of the October railway on a new basis.]. (Zhel-dor. transport, 1948, no. 8, p. 65-71). DLC: HE7.Z5

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications. A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

19G66

USHAKOV, N.

USER/RR Maintenance 4602.0329

Jan 1948

"New Work of Railroad Section," N. Ushakov, Dir-Col  
Traffic, Chief, Moscow Sec of October System, 34 pp

"Zh-d Transport" No 1

Describes assignments undertaken by section. 1947  
plan for loading fulfilled 117.3% and unloading  
110.5%. Following locomotive repair plans for 1947  
fulfilled: average repair plan 112.1%, light repair  
110.6%, washing 157.3%. Average passenger car repair  
plan fulfilled 117.4% and annual plan 100.5%

19G66

USHAKOV, N.A., kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhby

Burns of the eyelids from napalm. Voen-med.zhur. no.8:50-53 A<sub>5</sub>  
'60. (MIRA 14:7)  
(EYELIDS--WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (BURNS AND SCALDS)  
(NAPALM)

L 48595-65

ENT(1)/EBC(b)..2/BNA(h) Pg-4/Pg-4/Pg-4/Pg-4/Pg-4/PL-4

ACCESSION NO: A9501403

DD/0108/65/000/000/0000

AUTHOR: Levin, D. A. (Active member), Isaakov, N. A. (Active member).

TITLE: Some aspects of the current status of the problem of reliability

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 20 no. 4, 1965, 5-40

TOPIC TAGS: electronic equipment

ABSTRACT: In an article submitted at the invitation of the editors of *Radiotekhnika* to publication of the A. S. Popov Society, an attempt is made to evaluate the present state of the problem of reliability of electronic equipment. The author's emphasis is on the use of standby components and systems. The article (and probably heavily influenced by) the U. S. approach, the reliability of the proceedings of eleven U. S. reliability symposia is mentioned in the foreword.

A considerable part of this review is devoted to a discussion of the use of standby components and systems, which is considered to be one of the most efficient means of increasing the reliability of electronic equip-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013503

ment. Component redundancy is preferred for economy reasons. (The following example is given: In order to achieve a reliability factor of 0.99 for a system consisting of 100 components each of which has a reliability factor of 0.9, it is necessary to have seven redundant components; system redundancy would require the presence of 140 components.) The development of methods of accelerated testing with forced operational conditions to obtain statistical reliability data over short time is considered to be the most important problem. An alternative method of reliability analysis involves simulation of the processes being studied to obtain criteria for probability distributions of failures in complex systems and "playback" of the normal and failure modes in machine time rather than in real time. The authors present some standard data on the reliability of electronic components and systems. Although their origin is not identified, a review of these data is of interest for comparative purposes.

The approximate proportions of components used in communication and radar equipment, for example, are as follows: resistors, 40%; capacitors, 30%; vacuum tubes, 8%; chokes and transformers, 5%; and semiconductors, 17%.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013503

conductor devices, 3% [The 16% not accounted for are probably other, nonelectronic, components]. In such equipment vacuum tubes are responsible for the majority of failures (60%), while resistors and capacitors cause only 6% of all failures. Replacement of components because of aging and changes in parameters beyond tolerance limits occurs 4-5 times as frequently as replacement due to failure. The following 1963 data are given on the reliability of some types of components with respect to their functioning time prior to first failure: magnetrons,  $10^4$  hr; vacuum tubes,  $0.3 \times 10^6$  hr; semiconductor devices,  $10^6$  hr; transformers,  $5 \times 10^6$  hr; resistors and capacitors,  $10^7$  hr.

Mean time before failure in a system without redundancy which consists of 100,000 series components is evaluated as being on the order of several tens of hours.

To increase reliability, "rationally designed" equipment is expected to operate with a load of 0.4-0.8 of the maximum value for a given component.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013503

The failure rate in mobile ground, airplane, and rocket equipment increases by factors of 25, 100, and 1000, respectively, as compared to performance of the same equipment under laboratory conditions.

The following table contains reliability data pertaining to various design methods, taken (according to the reference given) from a Soviet source. (Shishonk, N. A., ed. Osnovy teorii nadezhnosti i eksploatatsii radioelektronnoy tekhniki (Fundamentals of the theory of reliability and exploitation of radielectronic equipment). Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio," 1964.)

## Reliability data

Method	Density of elements in 1 cm <sup>3</sup>	Average time preceding failure (hr)
Miniature component	0.2	0.2 x 10 <sup>6</sup>
Microminiature component	2	10 <sup>6</sup>
Micromodule	20	10 <sup>7</sup>
Miniatirized circuit	100	10 <sup>7</sup>
Integrated circuit	3000	10 <sup>7</sup>

tion of radielectronic equipment). Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio," 1964.  
Card 4/6

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013503

3

The article gives credit to the West for initiation of college and university training of reliability specialists who will combine a knowledge of the principles of electronic circuits with advanced mathematical knowledge in probability theory and statistics. It is stated that in the USSR reliability has not yet been introduced as a subject in higher educational establishments, except for theoretical courses which are taught in some technical schools. Conferences and seminars on reliability are held regularly at Moscow State University and at the Council on Cybernetics of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

The reliability Committee of the All-Union Council on Scientific and Technical Education (VSNTO), the Moscow and Leningrad Sections of the A. S. Popov Society, and the Reliability Section of the Institute of Museum in Moscow receive credit for "propagating data on reliability problems." The concluding statement stresses the importance of designing reliability into a system from the very first steps of its development, instead of trying to perform the impossible task of "injecting" reliability into existing equipment during testing or even during exploitation. The article is supported by a substantial bibliography containing 117 entries, 87 of

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I 48595-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013503

which appear to be of an original nature.

Orig. art. has 8 equations and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tehnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi  
im. A. S. Popova (Scientific Research Society for Radio Engineering and Electrical  
Communications)

SUBMITTED: 08Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, 60

NO REF Sov: 071

OTHER: 036

FSB, v. 1, no. 6

Card 6/6

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8

SYCHEV, V.I., inzh.; USHAKOV, N.A., inzh.

Construction of industrial enterprises in France. Prom.stroi. 42  
no.11343-47 N '64. (MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8"

USHKOV, N. A.

35267. Primenenie zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy na metallurgicheskikh  
Zavodakh. Trudy IV vsesoyuz. Konf-tsii po beton i zhetezobeton.  
Konstruktsiyam. Ch. I. M.-L., 1949, S. 65-73

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey Vol. 34, 1949 Moskva

1. USHIKOV, N. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Factories - Design and Construction
7. Standardization of steel construction of rolling and tubing mill shops. Biul.stroi. tekhn. 9 no. 21, 1952.
9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

1. USHIKOY, N. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Building, iron and steel
7. Standardization of steel construction of rolling and tubbing mill shop. Byul. Stroi. tekhn. 9 no. 21. 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8

USHAKOV, N. A., Engineer

"On the Design of Reinforced-Concrete Bunkers." Sub 23 Oct 51, Moscow Order of the  
Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst imeni V. V. Kuybyshev

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8"

KOSTYUKOVSKIY, M.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DOBROMYSLOV, N.S., arkhitekter;  
USHAKOV, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Unified construction parameters and dimensions for shop buildings of steel  
plants. Strei.prem.34 no.7:27-30 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Gipretis (for Dobromyslov). 2. Gipremez (for Ushakov).  
(Factories--Design and construction)

MURASHEV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; MIRONOV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ALEKSANDROVSKIY, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; TAL', E.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; DMITRIYEV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MULIN, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; SIGALOV, E.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; NEMIROVSKIY, Ya.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; TABENKIN, N.L., inzh. [deceased]; KALATUROV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRAUDE, Z.I., inzh.; KRYLOV, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; FOKIN, K.F., doktor tekhn.nauk; GUSEV, N.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; YAKOVLEV, A.I., inzh.; KORENEV, B.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; DERESHKEVICH, Yu.V., inzh.; MOSKVIN, V.M.; LUR'YE, L.L., inzh.; MAKARICHEV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHEVCHENKO, V.A., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, B.F., inzh.; KOSTYUKOVSKIY, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAGARIK, I.L., inzh.; IL'YASHAEVSKIY, Ya.A., inzh.; LARIKOV, A.F., inzh.; STULOV, T.T., inzh.; TRUSOV, L.P., inzh.; LYUDIKOVSKIY, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; POPOV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; VINOGRADOV, N.M., inzh.; USHAKOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SVERDLOV, P.M., inzh.; TER-OVANESOV, G.S., inzh.; GLADKOV, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOSTOCHKINA, G.V., arkh.; KUREK, N.M.; OSTROVSKIY, M.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PEREL'SHTEYN, Z.M., inzh.; BUKSHTEYN, D.I., inzh.;

(Continued on next card)

MURASHEV, V.A.---(continued) Card 2.

MIKHAYLOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SIGALOV, E.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; GVOZDEV, A.A., prof., retsenzent; MIKHAYLOV, V.V., prof., retsenzent; PASTERNAK, P.L., prof., retsenzent; SHUBIN, K.A., inzh., retsenzent; TEMKIN, L.Ye., inzh., nauchnyy red.; KOTIK, B.A., red. izd-va; GORYACHEVA, T.V., red.izd-va; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for designers] Spravochnik proektirovshchika. Pod obshchei red. V.I.Murasheva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam. Vol.5. [Precast reinforced concrete construction elements] Sbornye zhelezobetonnye konstruktsii. 1959. 603 p.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Murashev, Gvozdev, Mikhaylov, V.V., Pasternak, Shubin). 3. Chlen-korresp. Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mironov, Gusev, Moskvin, Kurek).

(Precast concrete construction).

USHAKOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Modular standardization of one-story industrial buildings. Prom.  
stroi. 38 no.5:5-13 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu metallurgi-  
cheskikh zavodov.

(Modular coordination (Architecture))  
(Factories---Design and construction)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8

USHAKOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Precast reinforced concrete construction elements in buildings  
of rolling and pipe-rolling mills. Prom. stroi. 38 no.8:21-25  
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Rolling mills) (Precast concrete construction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8"

LUBNIN, Aleksandr Il'ich, inzh.; LIBERMAN, Semen Abramovich, inzh.; SKAZHENIK, Georgiy Dmitriyevich, inzh.; MILLER, Viktor Yakovlevich, inzh.; PETRAKOV, Andrey Ivanovich, inzh.; USHAKOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; VAD'YAYEV, Gavriil Mikhaylovich, inzh.; TIMYANSKIY, Samuil Yakovlevich, arkh.; KIKIN, A.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; BEGAK, B.A., red.; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Designing buildings and structures for metallurgical plants]  
Proektirovanie zdanii i sooruzhenii metallurgicheskikh za-  
vodov [By] A.I.Lubnin i dr. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963.  
321 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut proyektirovaniya metallurgiche-  
skikh zavodov (for Timyanskiy). 2. Gosudarstvennyy institut  
po proyektirovaniyu, issledovaniyu i ispytaniyu stal'nykh  
konstruktsiy i mostov (for Petrakov). 3. TSentral'nyy nauchno-  
issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut pro-  
myshlennyykh zdanii i sooruzheniy (for Ushakov).

ASTRYAB, M.Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk; USHAKOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Problems in standardizing engineering structures. Prom. stroi.  
40 no.7:14--20 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy  
institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy.

ASTRYAB, M.Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk; USHAKOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Unification of precast reinforced concrete hoppers. Prom. stroi.  
41 no.10:15-17 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy.

USHAKOV, N.D.

Some observations on the second edition of Kh.M. Abdullaev's book  
"Genetic relation of mineralization to granitoid intrusions." Izv.  
AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 20 no.3:129-133 My-Je '55. (MIRA 8:9)  
(Abdullaev, Kh.M.) (Ore deposits)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8

USHAKOV, N.D.; TROYANOV, M.D.; LITSENAYER, N.V.

New evidence on finds of scheelite in hydrothermally changed  
magmatic, sedimentary, metamorphic, and other rocks. Sov. geol.  
no.53:80-86 '56. (MLRA 10:4)

(Scheelite)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858120008-8"

USHAKOV, N.D.

Prospecting signs of skarn-type scheelite deposits. Uch. zap. SAIGIM3a  
no.7:153-157 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye geologii o okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov  
UzSSR.

COUNTRY : USSR  
CATEGORY : Farm Animals.  
ABS. JOUR. : Small Horned Cattle.  
RZhBiol., No. 6, 1959, No. 25867 Q  
AUTHOR : Ushakov, N. F.  
TITLE : Some Problems Pertaining to the Development  
of Meat-Wool Sheepbreeding in the Ukraine.  
ORIG. PUB. : Ovtsevodstvo, 1958, No 7, 4-9  
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

Card:

1/1

USHAKOV, N.F.

Rearing fall- and winter-born lambs separated from dams.  
Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.10:41-43 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Starshiy zootekhnik-selekszioner po ovtsvodstvu Kanevskoy  
gosudarstvennoy stantsii po plemennoy rabote i iskusstvennomu  
osemeneniyu sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh.  
(Kanev District--Lambs)

USHAKOV, N. N.

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Analysis of Errors in Inside Threading on Thread-Cutting  
Machines Under Conditions of Aviation Instrument Making."

24 Jun. 49

Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst

imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze

SO Vecheryaya Moskva  
Sum 71

U SHAKOV, N.N.

KRASIVSKIY, Sergey Petrovich; USHAKOV, N.N., redaktor; ZHAMENSKIY, A.A.,  
redaktor; BUGERT, A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Automation of industry] Avtomatisatsiya proizvodstva. Moskva,  
Vses.uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudreservisdat, 1956. 133 p.  
(Automation) (MIRA 9:5)

(B) (1) (b) (v), N.N.

SAPIRO, David Naftal'yevich; USHAKOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent,  
retsenzent; TUBYANSKAYA, F.G., red.; ZUDAKIN, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Technology of manufacturing electrical equipment used in aviation]  
Tekhnologiya izgotovleniya aviationsionnogo elekstrooborudovaniia.  
Moskva, Gos.iizd-vo obor. promyshl., 1957. 375 p. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Airplanes--Electric equipment)

ZHOLDAK, Sergey Afanas'yevich; LYCHAGIN, Yakov Yakovlevich; POPOV, Vitaliy  
Semenovich; USHAKOV, N.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzenter;  
ZIL'BERSHEYD, M.M., inzh., retsent; LOSEVA, G.F., izd.red.; ROZHIN,  
V.P., tekhn.red.

[Technology of manufacturing electric elements for automatic  
electric units] Tekhnologiya izgotovleniya elektroelementov dlia  
elektroavtomaticheskikh ustroistv. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor.  
promyshl., 1959. 422 p. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Electric machinery--Design and construction)

GLUSKIN, Elya Yakovlevich; POLYAKOV, Nikolay Viktorovich; TROYMIN,  
Mitrofan Fedorovich; USHAKOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; USHAKOV,  
Nikolay Stepanovich; SKIRANYAN, R.M., inzh., retsenzent;  
NEFEDOV, P.K., inzh., red.; YURKEVICH, M.P., red.izd-wa;  
POL'SKAYA, R.G., tekhn.red.

[Over-all mechanization and automation of internal transportation  
in instrument plants] Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia i avtomatisatsiia  
vnutrizavodskogo transporta v priborostroenii. By E.IA.Gluskin  
i dr. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 326 p. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Instrument industry) (Automation)  
(Conveying machinery)

BELEVSEV, A.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOLIKOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
GOTSERIDZE, R.M., inzh.; YEFIMOV, V.P., kand.tekhn. nauk  
[deceased]; KOPANEVICH, Ye.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; MALOV, A.N.,  
prof.; PARFENOV, O.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROZENBERG, A.G.,  
tekhn.; SEMIBRATOV, M.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKURATOV, A.Ye.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOLOVSKIY, I.A., kand. tekhn.nauk;  
SYROVATCHENKO, P.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; TISHCHENKO, O.F., doktor  
tekhn. nauk; USHAKOV, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHUMAKOV, V.P.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk; SHAL'NOV, V.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; SHISHKIN,  
V.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; YUZHNYY, I.I., inzh.; BLAGOSKLONOVА,  
N.Yu., red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Manual for engineers in the instrument industry] Spravochnik  
tekhnologa-priborostroitelia. Pod red. A.N. Malova. Moskva,  
Mashgiz, 1962. 988 p. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Instrument manufacture)

YURMANOV, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; USHAKOV, N.N., inzh.; TROYNIN, M.F.,  
inzh., nauchnyy red.; PETRENKO, N.P., red.izd-va; VORONETSKAYA,  
L.V., tekhn. red.

[Transducers and amplifiers in construction technology] Datchiki  
i usiliteli v stroitel'noi tekhnike. Leningrad, Gosstroizdat,  
1962. 118 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Automatic control)  
(Construction industry—Equipment and supplies)

AM:016086

BOOK EXPLOITATION

s/

Gavrilov, A. N.; Ushakov, N. N.; Tsvetkov, N. M.

Technology of Aviation Electrical Equipment (Tekhnologiya aviationsionnogo elektro-  
oborudovaniya), Moscow, Oborongiz, 1963, 523 p., illus., biblio. Errata slip  
inserted. 10,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: electrical equipment, casting, cold stamping, hot stamping, plastic,  
ultrasonic treatment, machining, coating, bushing, gear, threaded part, spring,  
housing, permanent magnet, winding, rotor, assembly, automation

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book presents the basic problems of designing the technological processes applicable to aviation electrical equipment construction, the technology of fabricating standard and special components, problems of assembly, mounting, and inspection of aircraft electrical equipment. It reflects the experience of domestic and foreign electrical equipment construction and the results of certain research. Great attention is given to raising the quality and lowering the cost of making components by using progressive technological processes, mechanization and automation. The book is a text for students in aviation higher educational institutions and departments and can be useful for workers in industry.

Card 1/4

USHAKOV, N.P.

Penetrating wound of the heart through the abdominal cavity.  
(MIRA 11:4)  
Khirurgiia Supplement:11-12 '57.

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Svobodnenskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy  
(glavnnyy vrach A.D.Makhnovskaya) Amurskoy oblasti.  
(HEART--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)  
(ABDOMEN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

USHAKOV, N.P.

Late rupture of the liver. Khirurgiia Supplement:27 '57.  
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Svobodnyanskoy gorodskoy  
bol'nitsy Amurskoy oblasti.  
(LIVER--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

L 9825-66

ACC NR: AF6003967

SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/65/000/005/0080/0081

AUTHOR: Ushakov, N. R. (Engineer); Pribytkov, A. V. (Engineer)

11  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Damage to a 330 kv line caused by falling of type RD-55 crossbraces

SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 5, 1965, 80-81

TOPIC TAGS: electric power transmission, transmission line, electric power engineering

ABSTRACT: In January of 1964, with a wind of 20-28 m/sec and ice formation up to 19 mm thickness, approximately 4,500 crossbraces fell from the 330 kv line in question, resulting in the contact of the lines with each other, short circuit formation with other lines and damage to line structures. In this report of investigation, the circumstances are described in detail, and conclusions are drawn as to the causes of the falling, which varied directly with anchor span length, wind direction, but not with misalignment of conductors. It was concluded that anchor spans should not be made over 6-7 km in future 220 and 330 kv lines; that jointed, blind braces should be installed on new lines; and that in addition to the lugless braces installed on the line, X-member crossbraces (example presented in an illustration) should be installed over a 3-4 km stretch of the line as an experiment in the reduction of longitudinal displacement of the conductors. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

UDC: 621.315.177

HW  
Card 1/1

USHAKOV, Nikolay Stepanovich; SOLOV'YEV, V.Ye., inzh., retezenter;  
TROYIM, M.F., inzh., red.; VASIL'YEVA, V.P., red.izd-va;  
SPERANSKAYA, O.V., tekhn.red.

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red.; DUDUSOVA, G.A., red.izd-va; SHCHETININA, L.V., tekhn.red.

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Nikolay Stepanovich; SEYRANYAN, R.M., inzh., retsenzant;  
NEFEDOV, P.K., inzh., red.; YURKEVICH, M.P., red.izd-va;  
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retsenzent; VEREVKIN, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;  
YEMEL'YANOVA, Ye.V., red.; SHERMUSHENKO, T.A., tekhn. red.

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USHAKOV, N.V.

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(Gamma rays) (Metals--Testing)

Ushakov, N.V.

AUTHOR: Ushakov, N.V.

32-9-15/43

TITLE: The Photographic Effect of the Radiation of Some Radioactive Isotopes (Fotograficheskoye deystviye izlucheniya nekotorykh radioaktivnykh izotopov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol.23, Nr 9, pp. 1080-1083 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Here the dependence of the blackening density in the film of the type "Rentgen XX" upon the radiation dose of the isotopes  $\text{Co}^{60}$ ,  $\text{Ag}^{110}$ ,  $\text{Se}^{75}$ ,  $\text{Ir}^{192}$  and  $\text{Ta}^{182}$ , which radiated gamma photons of various hardness was investigated. The pictures were obtained under conditions which were similar to those usually prevailing when X-raying technical objects. It is shown that when using density curves, and if the average radiation energy of some isotopes is known, the dependence of blackening density on gamma-photon energy can be obtained. When using the diagram and the density curves mentioned here, it is possible to determine the average radiation energy of  $\text{Ta}^{182}$ , which, because of the complicated nature of the gamma spectrum, is difficult to compute analytically. The diagrams given here show the dependence of exposure on the steel thickness in the registration of the radiation of

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The Photographic Effect of the Radiation of Some Radioactive Isotopes *32-9-15/43*

the isotopes  $\text{Se}^{75}$  by the film "Rentgen XX". It is shown that, besides the small number of gamma photons of  $\text{Ta}^{182}$ , which act upon the photo emulsion, also the filtration of the soft components of its gamma spectrum plays a part. The amplifying effect of screens is investigated, and it is shown that the zinc sulphide screens do not warrant a considerable shortening of exposure. The diagrams obtained here make it possible to determine the screen-amplification coefficient at any gamma-radiation energy within the domain under investigation. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

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Card 2/2

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(Continued on next card)

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nauk, redaktor; MANKOV, M.V., inzhener, redaktor; KALININ, V.K.,  
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redaktor; ROHRL, R.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor

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USHAKOV, S. Z.

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